



PREVENTION

Lead Screening in Arizona

Revised January 2012

Universal*:

- Inadequate information on community BLLs
- >27% of houses built before 1959
- >12% of 1 and 2 year olds with BLLs >10ug/dL

Targeted*:

- ≤27% of houses built before 1959
- ≤12 of 1 and 2 year olds with BLLs >10ug/dL

**AHCCCS/KidsCare:**

- Screen all AHCCCS and KidsCare children at 12 and at 24 months
- Screen all children 36-72 months of age, if not previously tested

CDC questions—

1. Does your child live in or regularly visit a house that was built before 1950 (this could apply to a home day care center or the home of a babysitter or relative)?
2. Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 with recent or ongoing renovations or remodeling (i.e., within the past six months)?
3. Has a sibling or playmate been followed or treated for lead poisoning?



Any “yes” or
“uncertain”
answer→screen

Additional Arizona/Region-specific questions—

4. Does your child live with an adult whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead (including mining and automobile, and especially radiator, work)?
5. Does your child live near an active lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry likely to release lead?
6. Does your child play in or put dirt in his/her mouth?
7. Has your child ever been in Mexico, Central America, or South America?
8. Have you ever given your child any of these home remedies: Azarcon, Alarcon, Greta, Rueda, Pay-loo-Ah?
9. Does your child eat or drink from pottery or ceramic cookware from Mexico?
10. Does your child eat foods with turmeric, tamarind and/or other imported spices, or eat imported candies (especially from Mexico)?

For questions in **Spanish**,
please see reverse side→

Screening Methods:Capillary testing:

- Point of care test—less expensive, invasive and ↑ patient compliance
- Warm the heel/finger with a warm compress before sampling, wash sample area with alcohol, spear area with sterile lancet, wipe away first drop of blood, take sample while avoiding milking the stick site (which can introduce fluid, diluting sample leading to false negatives); positive screens need venous confirmation

Venous testing:

- Fewer false positives, more invasive, ↓ patient compliance (outside labs)

Reporting: (click [here](#) for reporting forms)Children under 16 years of age:

- All blood lead levels over 10 ug/dL are reportable within 5 working days from the date of receipt of the laboratory results. Blood lead levels over 45 ug/dL are reportable within 1 business day.

Adults (over 16 years of age):

- All blood lead levels over 25 ug/dL are reportable within 5 working days from the date of receipt of the laboratory results. Blood lead levels over 60 ug/dL are reportable within 1 business day.

*The [CDC/AAP guidelines](#) recommend universal screening if >27 percent of housing is built before 1950 and >12 percent of one- and two-year-old children have BLLs ≥10 mcg/dL. As these data are not universally available in Arizona, the AZ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) formula is used instead (see reverse).



CDC questions—

1. ¿Viva o visita regularmente su hijo(a) una casa construido antes de 1950 (incluye centros de ciudado de los niños y casas de parientes)?
2. ¿Viva o visita regularmente su hijo(a) una casa construido antes de 1978 con renovación or remodelación reciente (en los últimos 6 meses)?
3. ¿Ha seguido un médico o enfermera un hermano o compañero de juego de su hijo(a) para intoxicación de plomo?

Additional Arizona/Region-specific questions—

4. ¿Viva su hijo(a) con un adulto quien tiene trabajo o actividades que les exponen del plomo (incluyen minería y trabajo de automobilo, especialmenete radiadores)?
5. ¿Viva cerca de horno de fundición del plomo, planta de reciclar de las baterías o otra industria en que se expone del plomo su hijo?
6. ¿Juega o pone en la boca su hijo(a) la tierra alrededor de la casa?
7. ¿Ha visitado su hijo(a) los siguientes lugares: Mexico, America Centra o America del Sur?
8. ¿Ha usado su hijo(a) los siguientes remedios, especialmente para empacho: Azarcon, Alarcon, Greta, Rueda o Pay-loo-Ah.
9. ¿Usa su hijo(a) ceramicas de México para beber o comer en la casa?
10. ¿Come su hijo(a) tumeric, tamarind u otros especias importadas, o come dulces importadas (especialmente los de México)?



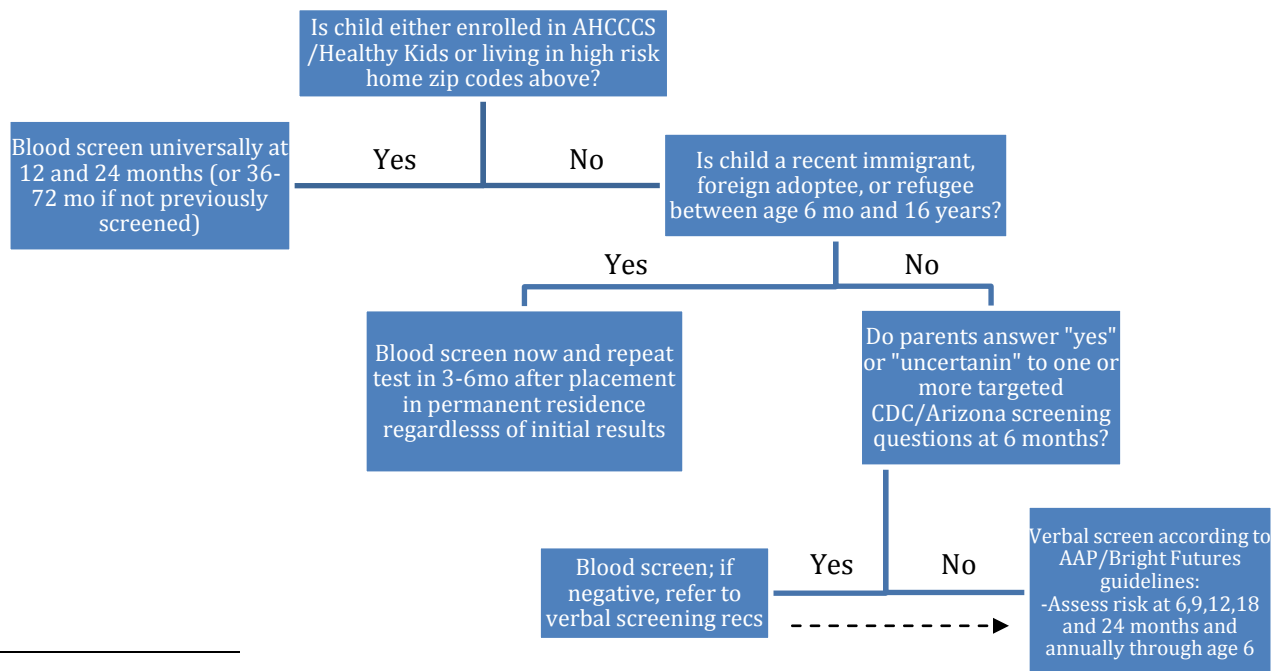
Arizona Screening Recommendations:



According to the updated AZ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) formula, the following zip codes have been determined to be at risk for lead poisoning and **should receive a universal lead blood screen** at 12 and 24 months:

County	City	AZ CLPPP High Risk Zip Codes
Cochise	Bisbee	85603
	Douglas	85607
	Wilcox	85643
Coconino	Flagstaff	86001
Gila	San Carlos	85550
La Paz	Salome	85348
Maricopa	Avondale	85323
	Chandler	85225
	Glendale	85301, 85302
	Mesa	85201, 85210, 85204
	Peoria	85345
	Phoenix	85009, 85034, 85041, 85031, 85017, 85008, 85019, 85015, 85040, 85035, 85033, 85016, 85021, 85043, 85051, 85020, 85029, 85037
	Tempe	85281
Pima	Ajo	85321
	Tucson	85713, 85706, 85711, 85705, 85719, 85712, 85746
Pinal	Casa Grande	85222
Santa Cruz	Nogales	85621
Yuma	Somerton	85350
	Yuma	85364

Clinical Algorithm¹



¹ References:

Kelly, NR. 2011. "[Screening tests in children and adolescents](#); section on lead poisoning". Up-to-date.

CDC. 2009. "[Recommendations for Blood Lead Screening of Medicaid-Eligible Children Aged 1–5 Years: an Updated Approach to Targeting a Group at High Risk](#)". MMWR, 58(RR-9).

AAP. 2010. "[Performing Preventive Services—A Bright Futures Handbook](#)"